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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 09/827,029 | 04/05/2001 | James M. Barton | TIVO0003C | 9852 |

29989 7590 02/09/2006

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| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|---|---|
| 2616 | |

DATE MAILED: 02/09/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 09/827,029 | BARTON ET AL. | |
| | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | Thai Tran | 2616 | |

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *20 February 2004 and 29 June 2005*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) *19-64 and 131-286* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *19-64 and 131-286* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *4/6/05, 8/15/05,* 8/16/05, 8/29/05, and 1/17/06.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Arguments*

1. Applicant's arguments filed Feb. 20, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In re pages 11-13, applicants argue that Logan does not specifically disclose a plurality of output devices, that Ito teaches external editing apparatuses for editing video data stored in a server system, and that Ito does not teach or disclose a system that provides a plurality of output devices in the device as claimed in claims 19 and 30.

In response, the examiner respectfully disagrees. It is noted that claims 19 and 30 have been amended to include device. It is noted that the claimed device is not limit to the server without external editing apparatuses. The claimed device can be anticipated by the server and external editing apparatuses of Ito. Thus, the external editing apparatuses and the server of Ito anticipates the claimed device.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 19-28 and 30-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over.

Claims 19-28 and 30-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Logan et al (Re. 36,801) in view of Ito et al ('894 B2) as set forth in the last Office Action.

Regarding claim 19, Logan et al discloses a process of the simultaneous storage and playback of multimedia data in a computer environment (Fig. 1), comprising the steps of:

providing a plurality of input signal tuners in a device (input signal processing units 12 of Fig. 1, col. 3, lines 4-17 and lines 47-62);

wherein said tuners accept analog and digital television broadcast signals (col. 3, lines 47-62);

wherein each of said tuners is individually tuned to a specific broadcast signal (col. 3, lines 47-62 and col. 4, lines 30-45);

converting analog television broadcast signals into a digital signal (col. 4, lines 6-29);

storing said digital signals and digital television broadcast signals on a storage device in the device (memory subsystem 5 of Fig. 1, col. 3, lines 4-26);

providing an output device in the device (video display unit 10 of Fig. 1, col. 3, lines 4-26);

wherein said output device extracts a specific digital signal from said storage device (col. 3, line 63 to col. 4, line 5);

decoding said specific digital signals into a television output signal (col. 4, lines 6-29);

sending said television output signal to a television monitor (video display unit 10 of Fig. 1, col. 3, lines 4-26); and

wherein said plurality of output devices allows for a picture in a picture display on said television monitor (picture-in-picture disclosed in col. 5, lines 38-50). However, Logan et al does not specifically discloses a plurality of output devices in the device.

to et al teaches a video and/or audio data recording and/or or reproduction apparatus having editing apparatuses 90 for editing audio and/or video signal stored in the server system 8 (col. 2, lines 45-58) so that the appropriate video signal can be broadcast (col. 1, lines 15-25).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the editing apparatus 90 as taught by Ito et al into Logan et al's system in order to achieve the desirable video signal to be broadcasted.

Regarding claim 20, Logan et al also discloses the claimed step of accepting control commands from a user (col. 3, line 63 to col. 4, line 5).

Regarding claim 21, Logan et al discloses the claimed wherein the user selects the picture in a picture option to be displayed on said television monitor (picture-in-picture disclosed in col. 5, lines 38-50).

Regarding claim 22, Logan et al discloses the claimed wherein the user selects which of said output devices displays in said picture in a picture display (picture-in-picture disclosed in col. 5, lines 38-50).

Regarding claim 23, Logan et al discloses the claimed wherein the user selects the display position of each picture in the picture in a picture display (picture-in-picture disclosed in col. 5, lines 38-50).

Regarding claim 24, Logan et al discloses the claimed wherein the user selects an individual tuner and the specific broadcast signal for said individual tuner (4A-4D of Fig. 1, col. 3, lines 47-62).

Regarding claim 25, Logan et al discloses the claimed wherein the user selects a specific video and audio component to be extracted from said storage device and decoded (col. 3, line 63 to col. 4, line 5).

Regarding claim 26, Logan et al discloses the claimed wherein the user controls the decoding rate and direction of said decoding step to perform variable rate fast forward and rewind, frame step, pause, and play functions on said television output signal (col. 3, line 63 to col. 4, line 29).

Regarding claim 27, Logan et al discloses the claimed the step of inserting on screen displays into said television output signal (picture-in-picture disclosed in col. 5, lines 38-50).

Regarding claim 28, Logan et al teaches the claimed wherein the specific broadcast signal for an individual tuner is selected automatically based on the current date and time (col. 3, lines 39-46).

The corresponding apparatus claims 30-39 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed in method claims 19-28 above.

4. Claims 29 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Logan et al (Re. 36,801) in view of Ito et al ('894 B2) as applied to claims 19 and 30 above, and further in view of Yuen et al ('409) as set forth in the last Office Action.

Regarding claim 29, the combination of Logan et al and Ito et al discloses all the claimed limitations as discussed in claim 19 above except for providing wherein the specific broadcast signal for an individual tuner is selected automatically based on a particular word or phrase in said broadcast signal.

Yuen et al teaches an apparatus and method for tracking the playing of VCR programs including means for automatically selecting the broadcast signal for tuner based on particular word or phrase in said broadcast signal (program guide disclosed col. 31, lines 29-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the capability of selecting video program based on program guide as taught by Yuen et al into Logan et al's system in order to increase the flexibility of Logan et al by programming the video recorder using the program guide for recording shows during his absence or sleep.

The corresponding apparatus claim 40 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in method claim 29 above.

5. Claims 41-50, 52-62, and 64 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Logan et al (Re. 36,801) in view of Ito et al ('894 B2) and further in view of Hirayama et al ('356) as set forth in the last Office Action.

Regarding claim 41, the combination of Logan et al and Ito et al as discussed in claim 19 above discloses all the claimed limitations except for providing separating a digital signal or digital television broadcast signal into its video and audio components and storing said video and audio components on a storage device.

Hirayama et al teaches an apparatus and processing compressed video signals having means for separating digital signal into its video and audio components (col. 8, lines 36-67) and means for storing said video and audio components on a storage device (col. 8, lines 36-67) for easily managing data, which can reproduce programs in a special manner and search them at high speed, and synchronize a video signal and an audio signal by using simple means (col. 1, lines 48-54).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the capabilities of processing and recording/reproducing video, audio, and subtitle separately as taught by Hirayama et al into Logan et al's system in order to simplify the managing of the data, which can reproduce programs in a special manner and search time at high speed, and to synchronize video and audio signal using simple means.

Regarding claim 42, Logan et al also discloses the claimed step of accepting control commands from a user (col. 3, line 63 to col. 4, line 5).

Regarding claim 43, Logan et al discloses the claimed wherein the user selects the picture in a picture option to be displayed on said television monitor (picture-in-picture disclosed in col. 5, lines 38-50).

Regarding claim 44, Logan et al discloses the claimed wherein the user selects which of said output devices displays in said picture in a picture display (picture-in-picture disclosed in col. 5, lines 38-50).

Regarding claim 45, Logan et al discloses the claimed wherein the user selects the display position of each picture in the picture in a picture display (picture-in-picture disclosed in col. 5, lines 38-50).

Regarding claim 46, Logan et al discloses the claimed wherein the user selects an individual tuner and the specific broadcast signal for said individual tuner (4A-4D of Fig. 1, col. 3, lines 47-62).

Regarding claim 47, Logan et al discloses the claimed wherein the user selects a specific video and audio component to be extracted from said storage device and decoded (col. 3, line 63 to col. 4, line 5).

Regarding claim 48, Logan et al discloses the claimed wherein the user controls the decoding rate and direction of said decoding step to perform variable rate fast forward and rewind, frame step, pause, and play functions on said television output signal (col. 3, line 63 to col. 4, line 29).

Regarding claim 49, Logan et al discloses the claimed the step of inserting on screen displays into said television output signal (picture-in-picture disclosed in col. 5, lines 38-50).

Regarding claim 50, Logan et al teaches the claimed wherein the specific broadcast signal for an individual tuner is selected automatically based on the current date and time (col. 3, lines 39-46).

Regarding claim 52, Hirayama et al teaches the claimed extracting other signal components from said digital signal or said digital television broadcast signal (subtitle data disclosed in col. 8, lines 36-67); wherein said storage step stores said other signal components on said storage device (col. 8, lines 36-67); wherein said output device extracts the associated signal components of said specific video and audio components from said storage device (col. 9, lines 6-24); and reproducing said associated signal components into their proper location in said television output signal (col. 9, lines 6-24).

The corresponding apparatus claims 53-62 and 64 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed in method claims 19-28 and 52 above, respectively.

6. Claims 51 and 63 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Logan et al (Re. 36,801) in view of Ito et al ('894 B2) and Hirayama et al ('356) as applied to claims 41 and 53 above, and further in view of Yuen et al ('409) as set forth in the last Office Action.

Regarding claim 51, the combination of Logan et al, Hirayama et al, and Ito et al discloses all the claimed limitations as discussed in claim 41 above except for providing

wherein the specific broadcast signal for an individual tuner is selected automatically based on a particular word or phrase in said broadcast signal.

Yuen et al teaches an apparatus and method for tracking the playing of VCR programs including means for automatically selecting the broadcast signal for tuner based on particular word or phrase in said broadcast signal (program guide disclosed col. 31, lines 29-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the capability of selecting video program based on program guide as taught by Yuen et al into Logan et al's system in order to increase the flexibility of Logan et al by programming the video recorder using the program guide for recording shows during his absence or sleep.

The corresponding apparatus claim 63 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in method claim 51 above.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

8. Claims 131-136, 139-141, 143-149, 152-154, 156, 183-188, 191-193, 195-201, 204-206, 208, 235-240, 243-245, 247-253, 256-258, and 260 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kawamura et al (US 5,719,982).

Regarding claim 131, Kawamura et al discloses a method for storage and display of multimedia data (Figs. 7-8), comprising the steps of:

receiving a digital television stream (col. 3, lines 56-67);

extracting from the digital television stream an MPEG stream that contains a plurality of video frames and time stamps associated with the video frames (col. 11, lines 40-67);

identifying starting locations of video frames within the MPEG stream and time stamps associated with video frames (col. 11, lines 40-67);

storing on a storage device the MPEG stream, starting locations of video frames within the MPEG stream and time stamps associated with the video frames, the storage device additionally containing a plurality of previously stored MPEG streams, starting location of video frames within each of the previously stored MPEG streams and time stamps associated with the video frames within each of the previously stored MPEG streams (col. 11, lines 40-67);

accepting a user control command (col. 12, line 66 to col. 13, line 10);

in response to the user control command, selecting a particular video frame from within a particular MPEG stream stored on the storage device using a time stamp associated with the selected particular video frame (col. 13, lines 1-18);

retrieving the selected particular video frame using a stored starting location of the selected particular video frame (col. 13, lines 11-44 and col. 14, lines 5-10); and

sending the selected particular video frame for display (col. 14, lines 5-10).

Regarding claim 132, Kawamura et al discloses the claimed wherein the particular video frame is a video I-frame (col. 11, lines 53-67).

Regarding claim 133, Kawamura et al discloses the claimed wherein the retrieving step further comprises:

adjusting video frame rate delivery for display of additional video frames in response to the user control command (col. 12, line 66 to col. 13, line 10);

adjusting video frame retrieval direction from the particular MPEG stream in response to the user control command (col. 12, line 66 to col. 13, line 10).

Regarding claim 134, Kawamura et al discloses the claimed wherein the retrieving step further comprises:

adjusting video frame rate delivery for display of additional video frames in response to a second user control command (col. 12, line 66 to col. 13, line 10);

adjusting video frame retrieval direction from the particular MPEG stream in response to the second user control command (col. 12, line 66 to col. 13, line 10).

Regarding claim 135, Kawamura et al discloses the claimed wherein the selecting step substitutes a second storage device for the storage device and selects a particular video frame from within a particular MPEG stream stored on the second storage device using a time stamp associated with the selected particular video frame (col. 11, lines 40-67).

Regarding claim 136, Kawamura et al discloses the claimed wherein the extracting step extracts an MPEG stream based on a user control command (col. 3, lines 56-67).

Regarding claim 139, Kawamura et al discloses the claimed wherein the storing step further comprises switching to a second storage device for MPEG stream storage (col. 11, lines 40-67).

Regarding claim 140, Kawamura et al discloses the claimed wherein the receiving step further comprises switching to a second digital television stream (col. 11, lines 40-67).

Regarding claim 141, Kawamura et al discloses the claimed wherein the selecting step further comprises:

in response to a second user command, selecting a second particular video frame from a second MPEG stream stored on the storage device (col. 12, line 66 to col. 13, line 10);

wherein the retrieving step further comprises:

retrieving the selected second particular video frame (col. 12, line 66 to col. 13, line 10);

and wherein the sending step further comprises:

sending the selected particular video frame and the selected second particular video frame to different destinations for display (col. 12, line 66 to col. 13, line 10).

Regarding claim 143, Kawamura et al discloses the claimed wherein the storage device is a hard disk (col. 1, lines 46-53).

Claim 144 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 131 above and additional Kawamura et al discloses the claimed audio frame (col. 3, lines 47-51).

Claim 145 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 132 above.

Claim 146 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 133 above.

Claim 147 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 134 above.

Claim 148 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 135 above.

Claim 149 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 136 above.

Claim 152 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 139 above.

Claim 153 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 140 above. Claim 154 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 141 above and additional Kawamura et al discloses the claimed audio frame (col. 3, lines 47-51).

Claim 156 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 143 above.

Apparatus claims 183-188, 191-193, 195-201, 204-206, and 208 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed in the method claims 131-136, 139-141, 143-149, 152-154, and 156, respectively.

Apparatus claims 235-240, 243-245, 247-253, 256-258, and 260 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed in the method claims 131-136, 139-141, 143-149, 152-154, and 156, respectively.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

10. Claims 157-162, 165-167, 169-175, 178-180, 182, 209-214, 217-219, 221-227, 230-232, 234, 261-266, 269-271, 273-279, 282-284, and 286 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawamura et al (US 5,719,982).

Regarding claim 157, Kawamura et al discloses a method for storage and display of multimedia data (Figs. 7-8), comprising the steps of:

receiving a television signal (col. 3, lines 56-67);

encoding from the television signal an MPEG stream that contains a plurality of video frames and time stamps associated with the video frame (video encoder 1 disclosed in col. 3, lines 47-51 and col. 11, lines 40-67);

identifying starting locations of video frames within the MPEG stream and time stamps associated with video frames (col. 11, lines 40-67);

storing on a storage device the MPEG stream, starting locations of video frames within the MPEG stream and time stamps associated with the video frames, the storage device additionally containing a plurality of previously stored MPEG streams, starting location of video frames within each of the previously stored MPEG streams and time stamps associated with the video frames within each of the previously stored MPEG streams (col. 11, lines 40-67);

accepting a user control command (col. 12, line 66 to col. 13, line 10);

in response to the user control command, selecting a particular video frame from within a particular MPEG stream stored on the storage device using a time stamp associated with the selected particular video frame (col. 13, lines 1-18);

retrieving the selected particular video frame using a stored starting location of the selected particular video frame (col. 13, lines 11-44 and col. 14, lines 5-10); and

sending the selected particular video frame for display (col. 14, lines 5-10). However, Kawamura et al does not specifically discloses that the television signal is analog television signal.

It is noted that analog television signal is old and well known in the art and; therefore, Official Notice is taken.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the well known analog television signal as an inputted video signal since it merely amounts to selecting readily available video format.

Regarding claim 158, Kawamura et al discloses the claimed wherein the particular video frame is a video I-frame (col. 11, lines 53-67).

Regarding claim 159, Kawamura et al discloses the claimed wherein the retrieving step further comprises:

adjusting video frame rate delivery for display of additional video frames in response to the user control command (col. 12, line 66 to col. 13, line 10);

adjusting video frame retrieval direction from the particular MPEG stream in response to the user control command (col. 12, line 66 to col. 13, line 10).

Regarding claim 160, Kawamura et al discloses the claimed wherein the retrieving step further comprises:

adjusting video frame rate delivery for display of additional video frames in response to a second user control command (col. 12, line 66 to col. 13, line 10);

adjusting video frame retrieval direction from the particular MPEG stream in response to the second user control command (col. 12, line 66 to col. 13, line 10).

Regarding claim 161, Kawamura et al discloses the claimed wherein the selecting step substitutes a second storage device for the storage device and selects a particular video frame from within a particular MPEG stream stored on the second storage device using a time stamp associated with the selected particular video frame (col. 11, lines 40-67).

Regarding claim 162, Kawamura et al discloses the claimed wherein the extracting step extracts an MPEG stream based on a user control command (col. 3, lines 56-67).

Regarding claim 165, Kawamura et al discloses the claimed wherein the storing step further comprises switching to a second storage device for MPEG stream storage (col. 11, lines 40-67).

Regarding claim 166, Kawamura et al discloses the claimed wherein the receiving step further comprises switching to a second digital television stream (col. 11, lines 40-67).

Regarding claim 167, Kawamura et al discloses the claimed wherein the selecting step further comprises:

in response to a second user command, selecting a second particular video frame from a second MPEG stream stored on the storage device (col. 12, line 66 to col. 13, line 10);

wherein the retrieving step further comprises:

retrieving the selected second particular video frame (col. 12, line 66 to col. 13, line 10);

and wherein the sending step further comprises:

sending the selected particular video frame and the selected second particular video frame to different destinations for display (col. 12, line 66 to col. 13, line 10).

Regarding claim 169, Kawamura et al discloses the claimed wherein the storage device is a hard disk (col. 1, lines 46-53).

Claim 170 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 157 above and additional Kawamura et al discloses the claimed audio frame (col. 3, lines 47-51).

Claim 171 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 158 above.

Claim 172 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 159 above.

Claim 173 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 160 above.

Claim 174 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 161 above.

Claim 175 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 162 above.

Claim 178 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 165 above.

Claim 179 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 166 above.

Claim 180 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 167 above and additional Kawamura et al discloses the claimed audio frame (col. 3, lines 47-51).

Claim 182 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 169 above.

Apparatus claims 209-214, 217-219, 221-227, 230-232, and 234 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed in the method claims 157-162, 165-167, 169-175, 178-180, and 182, respectively.

Apparatus claims 261-266, 269-271, 273-279, 282-284, and 286 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed in the method claims 157-162, 165-167, 169-175, 178-180, and 182, respectively.

11. Claims 137, 142, 150, 155, 163, 168, 176, 181, 189, 194, 202, 207, 215, 220, 228, 233, 241, 246, 254, 259, 267, 272, 280, and 285 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawamura et al (US 5,719,982) in view of Logan et al (Re. 36,801).

Regarding claim 137, Kawamura et al discloses all the claimed limitations as discussed in claim 131 above except for providing that the extracting step extracts an MPEG stream based on date and time.

Logan et al teaches that the invention also advantageously includes a clock/calendar unit 15 which is connected to the microprocessor 11 to automatically activate the system at scheduled times. In this way, the system need not be in continuous operation but may instead be activated in advance of scheduled use so that the memory subsystem 5 is fully loaded with prior programming at the time viewing begins in col. 3, lines 38-45.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to in corporate the clock/calendar unit 15 as taught by Logan et al into Kawamura et al's system in order to automatically activate the system at scheduled times.

Regarding claim 142, Kawamura discloses all the claimed limitations as discussed in claims 131 and 141 above except for providing sending the selected particular video frame and the selected second particular video frame to different areas within a display.

Logan et al also teaches that picture-in-picture or "PIP" feature is commonly available in col. 5, lines 38-50.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the picture-in-picture feature as taught by Logan et al into Kawamura's system in order to display plurality of television programs on a single television screen.

Claim 150 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 137 above.

Claim 155 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 142 above.

Regarding claim 163, Kawamura et al discloses all the claimed limitations as discussed in claim 157 above except for providing that the extracting step extracts an MPEG stream based on date and time.

Logan et al teaches that the invention also advantageously includes a clock/calendar unit 15 which is connected to the microprocessor 11 to automatically activate the system at scheduled times. In this way, the system need not be in continuous operation but may instead be activated in advance of scheduled use so that the memory subsystem 5 is fully loaded with prior programming at the time viewing begins in col. 3, lines 38-45.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to in corporate the clock/calendar unit 15 as taught by Logan et al into Kawamura et al's system in order to automatically activate the system at scheduled times.

Regarding claim 168, Kawamura discloses all the claimed limitations as discussed in claims 157 and 1167 above except for providing sending the selected particular video frame and the selected second particular video frame to different areas within a display.

Logan et al also teaches that picture-in-picture or "PIP" feature is commonly available in col. 5, lines 38-50.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the picture-in-picture feature as taught by Logan et al into

Kawamura's system in order to display plurality of television programs on a single television screen.

Claim 176 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 163 above.

Claim 181 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 168 above.

Claim 189 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 137 above.

Claim 194 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 142 above.

Claim 202 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 137 above.

Claim 207 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 142 above.

Claim 215 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 163 above.

Claim 220 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 168 above.

Claim 228 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 163 above.

Claim 233 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 168 above.

Claim 241 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 137 above.

Claim 246 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 142 above.

Claim 254 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 137 above.

Claim 259 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 142 above.

Claim 267 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 163 above.

Claim 272 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 168 above.

Claim 280 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 163 above.

Claim 285 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 168 above.

12. Claims 138, 151, 164, 177, 190, 203, 216, 229, 242, 255, 268, and 281 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawamura et al (US 5,719,982) in view Yuen et al (US 5,488,409).

Regarding claim 138, Kawamura et al discloses all the claimed limitations as discussed in claim 131 above except for providing that the extracting step extracts an MPEG stream based on a particular word or particular phrase in the digital television stream.

Yuen et al teaches an apparatus and method for tracking the playing of VCR programs including means for automatically selecting the broadcast signal for tuner based on particular word or phrase in said broadcast signal (program guide disclosed col. 31, lines 29-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the capability of selecting video program based on program guide as taught by Yuen et al into Kawamura et al's system in order to increase the flexibility of Logan et al by programming the video recorder using the program guide for recording shows during his absence or sleep.

Claim 151 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 138 above.

Regarding claim 164, Kawamura et al discloses all the claimed limitations as discussed in claim 157 above except for providing that the extracting step extracts an MPEG stream based on a particular word or particular phrase in the digital television stream.

Yuen et al teaches an apparatus and method for tracking the playing of VCR programs including means for automatically selecting the broadcast signal for tuner based on particular word or phrase in said broadcast signal (program guide disclosed col. 31, lines 29-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the capability of selecting video program based on program guide as taught by Yuen et al into Kawamura et al's system in order to increase the flexibility of Logan et al by programming the video recorder using the program guide for recording shows during his absence or sleep.

Claim 177 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 164 above.

Claim 190 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 138 above.

Claim 203 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 138 above.

Claim 216 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 164 above.

Claim 229 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 164 above.

Claim 242 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 138 above.

Claim 255 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 138 above.

Claim 268 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 164 above.

Claim 281 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed in claim 164 above.

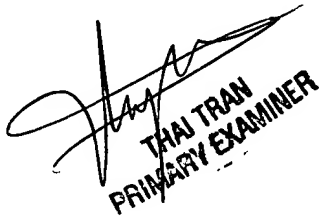
13. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thai Tran whose telephone number is (571) 272-7382. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. to Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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